

IN THE DRAWINGS:

Please amend the drawings as shown on the attached sheets and which now include the proper Prior Art labels.

REMARKS

The drawings have been objected to due to a number of minor informalities. The drawings have been amended to obviate the Examiner's objections.

The abstract has been objected to due to minor informalities. The abstract has been amended to obviate the Examiner's objection.

The claims have been objected to due to a number of minor informalities and have also been rejected under 35 U.S.C. §112, second paragraph. The claims have been amended to obviate the Examiner's objection and rejection.

Claims 1-7 have been rejected under 35 U.S.C. §102(b) as being anticipated by the applicant's submitted prior art (AAPA) Figure 2. Claims 8-10 have been rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over AAPA (Fig. 2) in view of Elliot, U.S. Patent Number 4,414,491.

The Examiner's rejections are respectfully traversed.

The Applicants' invention as amended is directed to a device for switching on and powering discharged lamps. The device includes at least a current omitting device, a square generator, an igniter, two high tension connection cables, and a lamp holder with a discharged lamp. At least one igniter includes a high tension transformer and an overlapping transformer. The device is characterized in that an igniter is divided into a first stage of the igniter or pulse generator transformer and the high tension transformer. The first igniter stage or pulse generator transformer and the relevant high tension transformer are assembled along with the remaining components. The current limiting device module is connected by two reduced

section cables to at least the first stage of the igniter or pulse generator transformer and the connection cables between the current limiting device module and the first stage of the igniter or pulse generator transformer are subjected to movement and or traction.

At the present time, the available systems on the market for discharged lamps comprise a projector, housing the lamp, the optical system and the lighting device (igniter). Also included is a voltage limiting device known as a ballast which is housed within a suitable sized housing and a multi-polar cable connecting the two devices. The igniters presently used for the discharged lamps are comprised of two main parts, specifically, a pulse generator and an overlapping transformer. Typically all the components are mounted within a box top within the base of the projector. From the box, two cables go up to the lamp-holder. The cables serve both to bring the power voltage which can be up to 80 amp years for the most powerful lamps and the high voltage during the striking that can be up to 75 kilovolts. Since the carriage which is on the lamp-holder is fixed and must be movable to adjust the focus, high voltage cables shall have a sufficient length but will be subjected to wearing and to the risk to come in touch with the metallic parts or to be hit by UV rays with the consequent fast deterioration and thus loss of insulation. However high powers are necessary to switch on the lamps and thus it is necessary to generate high tension pulses crossing to the loadless tension generated by the ballast and presently at the ends of the lamp, in order to pierce the dielectric between the electrodes. The switching on mode is particularly cumbersome when it is wished to switch on again a lamp just switched off.

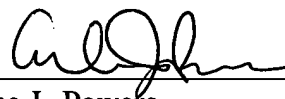
The Applicants' invention is directed to reducing as much as possible the length of the cables connecting the igniter with the lamp, thus making the device subjected to reduced

wearing. The Applicants' device is also less expensive as a large reduction in high performance cable which is necessary to transport the high power and voltage. Additionally with this device there is easy movement of a lamp to easily focus the light beam. As the new device is compact and is lighter than the previous systems, there is a much more versatile device. An additional benefit is the omission created by the pulse generator caused by the frequency and high tension.

In view of the foregoing, it is believed that the amended claims and the claims dependent therefrom are in proper form. The Applicants' respectfully contend that the teachings of the prior art do not anticipate the Applicants' invention. Thus, claims 1-10 are considered to be patently distinguishable over the prior art of record.

The application is now considered to be in condition for allowance, and an early indication of same is earnestly solicited.

Respectfully submitted,



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